THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } PROPRIETORS & EDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848. VOL. XXVII.—NO. 1387.

Original Poetry.

THE CHOLERA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY T. HEMPSTEAD.

The pest went round in the lighted hall,
And the red wine caroused in the goblet's brim;
And the unsoly lamp on the supper-table wall,
Cast a strong of supernatural dusk and dim;
There was a youth in his beauty and pride,
With his head in strength and his eye of light,
But on summon one moved by his side,
And a voice went out on the breeze of night.

Tramp, tramp, tramp,
The pest is red abroad,
Hark to the trend of the skeleton crowd!

The song went up through the lighted hall,
The wed, the late, and the north were there;
The swearing's door and the goblet's fall,
And the tones that smit on the lagged air;
And the pounded wonder on all that head,
By the sheen of the lamp grew deadly pale,
For there came a footfall in that banquet hall—
Could it be that the caught on fearful tale?

Tramp, tramp, tramp,
Coffin and shroud,
The hostile and proud,
Hark to the trend of the skeleton crowd!

A mother wept where her infant lay,
As the stranger's step at the door of went by;
The fair in pallors rising away,
Nor was the pulse of the gayest gay;
And as over the whispering millions swung
In the weapon forever of the night,
And the cost from the lonely gazer sung,
Rolled over the under the banquet hour

Tramp, tramp, tramp,
Coffin and shroud,
The hostile and proud,
Hark to the trend of the skeleton crowd!

"Ho—ho!" he cried, not at all liking the strange proceeding, "are you mad?"

"Mad is it, ye thief!" retorted Kitty, who did not recognize the voice, and taking a more sure the time with her legs, brought him a tremendous blow along side of the head, which knocked him senseless.

Mr. W——, who was at the bottom of the stairs, heard her husband's exclamation, and knowing his voice, ran to his assistance. He found the room in time to see Kitty's formidable weapon come with terrific force against his head. Before the blow could be repeated, he Kitty, ejaculating her "Marie! Saints of a Virgin!" had lifted her pale again, Mrs. W——— threw her arms around her, and cried—

"Oh, Kitty, Kitty, for mercy's sake! It's Mr. W———, and you've killed him!"

"Mr. W———!" repeated the astonished Kitty, ruefully, stopping to free herself. "Is Mr. W———a fool, to come in so?"

But even Kitty's eyes, as soon as they took the pains to look more closely, saw that it was, in fact, Mr. W——— and not a thief. There were fallen over on his face, and his head and white neck were red with blood from the force of a rung.

The pale dropped from Kitty's hands, and with the exclamation—

"Och, murther!"

She turned and fled from the room with as good a will as she had entered it.

The blow which W——had received was of no use, beyond knocking him flat on his back, and leaving his hat badly. He soon recovered, very much frightened, however, and as he never caught a sight of himself, or a looking glass that long supposed, he was sure, that it took all parties in this exciting scene, and almost equally, some time to understand exactly what was the matter. The sudden appearance of the land more cannot that had driven him from the "Black Harte" with such speed, and the noise of pistol, if did pretty soon, explained all to him, and set him to rubbing his head and laughing.

Poor Kitty was so frightened at what she had done, that she gathered up her "duds" and fled, in shelter, to a neighbor's house, and was not seen by her husband.

Mr. W——, he was cured of his nocturnal visits to the "Black Horse," and love of whiskey terday. Some months afterwards, he regained the appearance cause, and from that time he did not "make home of the folks laugh. I have laughed over it myself, many a time, and laugh heartily at the report he made to me of what Kitty commenced beating him for a "thafe of a nager."

Original Sketch.

THE CZAR:
His Court, his Camp, and his People.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—THE REVOLT.

Secret societies have for many years existed and flourished in Russia, but they have always shared also in danger of tumbling upon the fuse, some of us retired on all sides, where he slept soundly, entertaining not the slightest suspicion of the mischief there were two or three man-of-war brigs, and that it would be capital fun to blacken the Czar's face, and "Make a Nigger" of him. Some one said than done. Some lamp-black and oil were mixed together on an old tin cup, and a coat of this paint had been laid over the features and the commission of what had been done, slept on an unwilling and unconscious victim.

Full two hours passed away before he awoke. Staggering up from the floor, he looked at the mother glass of whiskey today, while we made the old bar room ring again with our peals of laughter.

"What are you so much laughing at?" he said, as he leaned away that he was the subject of merriment, turning his face to the looking glass as he spoke.

"Gave ye Zip Coon, old fellow!" called out one of the "boys" who had helped him to his beautiful mask.

"No—no—Lucy Long! Give us Lucy Long!" cried another.

"Can't you dance Jim Crow? Try it. I'll sing the 'Wheel about and turn about, and do just so.'" New Long!

And the last speaker commenced singing Jim Crow.

W——— neither understood nor relished all this. But the more angry and mystified he became, the louder laughed the others, and the more free ran round their jests. At last, in a passion, he swore at us all, and left the room, and, as we thought, also left the long conspiracy that had for its end not only a revolution in the palace, but also a change in the face of Europe.

Secretly as those measures were concerted, a vague suspicion of them, if not something more definite, had got abroad, and the chief of the secret police, conscious that he was to see him just as he was. As he came out of the room, and was about to then look again, at a slow trot, concluding that by this time, the good woman was fast asleep. And so he was. He had not been in bed more than half an hour, and quietly into bed, without his boots, but half losing the water thoroughly.

On the next morning, Mr. W——— awoke first. But what was his surprise and horror on looking up, to see, instead of her lawful husband, what she thought a strapping negro, as black as charcoal, lying by her side. Her first impulse was to scream; but her presence of mind, in this trying position, enabled her to keep silence. But you may be sure that she didn't remain long in such close contact with the Darkey. But she! For slipping out of bed, quickly, but noiselessly, she glided from the room, and was soon down stairs in the kitchen, where a cried, two hard rubs, and a few sit words prepared a breakfast.

"Oh, Sam, Kitty!" she exclaimed, pouting for breath, and looking as pale as a ghost:—"Have you seen any thing of Mr. W——— this morning?"

"Och! no, and dear me,no. But what ails ye? I'y as white as a sheet?"

"Oh, mercy! Kitty. You wouldn't believe it, but there's been a negro in my room!"

"Gracious me! Mrs. W———. A nager?"

"Yes, indeed, Kitty," returned Mrs. W——, trembling as every limb. "And worse and worse, he's in my bed! I just 'woke, and thought it was Mr. W——— by my side. But when I looked over I saw, instead of his face, one as black as the coal. Mercy on me! I was frightened almost to death."

"Is he unlave?" asked Kitty.

"Yes, sound asleep and snoring. Oh, dear! What shall we do? Where in the world is Mr. W———? I'm afraid this negro has murdered him."

"Och! the blasted murtherin thafe!" exclaimed Kitty, her organ of combativeness, which was large, becoming suddenly excited. "I'll shave him what we'll do. Get into mistress's bed, and the lordy there herself, the wagabone! The black, murtherin' thafe of a villian!"

And Kitty, thanking of no danger to herself, was making any preparations for combat, when a timid shout hickory clothes pole that stood in one corner of the kitchen, and was ready to take a whack' with, hanging the pole against three, balusters or whatever came in the way. The noise she made aroused W——— from his sleep, and he raised up to ask just to Kitty entered the room.

"Oh, no, Mrs. W———, you're safe!" cried out Kitty, as she caught sight of his black face, petticoat into love with the pole, and clearing off her night cap, at the imminent risk of taking his head with it.

"Hallo!" he cried, not at all liking this strange proceeding, "are you mad?"

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Original Tales.

A TEMPERANCE STORY.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY JOHN SMITH, OF INDIANA.

I have a story laid up in my knowledge box, that seems too good to let sleep there quietly any longer—so I will tell it, and if rather long, will make some of the folks laugh. I have laughed over it myself, many a time, and laugh heartily at the report he made to me of what Kitty commenced beating him for a "thafe of a nager."

I was enjoying my glass of *Jeje*, one night, at the table call "Black Horse," a tavern that stood in the east of S———, (I hadn't passed the great army of tavekeepers then,) when a neighboring farmer came in, whose countenance I knew well, though his name was not known unto all men. His name was ———, and he was a jolly sort of a man when sober; lively and chatty under the effects of a single glass; argumentative and obstinately pugnacious after the second toddy, and downright insulting and quarrelsome after getting beyond that number of drinks. We liked him and disliked him on these accounts.

On the occasion referred to, he passed through all these changes, and finally sank off to sleep by the warm stove, and I, who was not disposed to be a longer of tumbling upon the floor, some of us retired on all sides, where he slept soundly, entertaining not the slightest suspicion of the mischief there were two or three man-of-war brigs, and that it would be capital fun to blacken the Czar's face, and "Make a Nigger" of him. Some one said than done. Some lamp-black and oil were mixed together on an old tin cup, and a coat of this paint had been laid over the features and the commission of what had been done, slept on an unwilling and unconscious victim.

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"Oh, Sam, Kitty!" she exclaimed, panting for breath, and looking as pale as a ghost:—"Have

I have never seen a more tasteful and just portrait-feature at any one living, dying or dead, than that one, which Mr. Stansbury has fortunately sketched of Lord Byron for Fraser.

A very rare souvenir here strong opposition to the entire subjugation of Mexico, with a view to its annexation to, or incorporation with, the United States.

The first business of importance in order as announced by the chairman was the call upon the States for the introduction of resolutions, beginning with New York. Under this order various resolutions were offered from time. Prince Sichargin, Rostowski, Michael and Alexander Romanoff and several other officers passed through their ranks, addressing them in terms best calculated to inflame them against the new Czar. They informed that Constantine had never renounced the throne; that he was a prisoner, as was the Grand Duke Michael, the commander of the regiment, and that the oath exacted was an unworthy abuse of their credulity. They added that should Constantine become Emperor, he would increase their pay and improve discretion that good has ever been found in.

Such language induced the soldiers to follow them, and as the crowd made a short or circuitous distance, Michael Bestuscheff ordered them to charge them and exclaiming "Long live the true faith!" turning upon Colonel Khvostchenko, who, with a sub-officer and a private, had attached him, struck him to the earth. His audacity roused his opponents and seeing the sudden and perfect, a mood exhilarated, he ordered the regiment to march towards the square of the Senate, the general rendezvous of the insurgents. The appearance of the grenadiers on the ground, which had taken the oath, was also induced to desert by their officers, and to range themselves on the side of Constantine. On the third declared the cure of the Emperor's death, and the accession of Constantine. It is alleged that in abolishing for the constitution, their appearance was so great, that they thought they were dreaming in the midst of Constantine.

Had the chosen leader of the insurgents possessed the necessary qualifications for his post, or all probability the broken would have succeeded. A very large body of troops was in open revolt, and the contagion was spreading rapidly among the rest and the chosen. There was complicity may have destroyed. Each member was bound to pay into the palace and spoiling the persons of the Czar and his family. They, however, talked too much and a still worse fault, were too long in coming to action. Which instead of stating the soldiery as they had intended, only crippled them, and large bodies of troops remained magnetic of the Senate Square. Divisions broke out in their ranks and many members in alarm for their safety. Fearful of a result, the leaders declared the society dissolved in February, 1817, and burned the rules and all the written documents. It was re-formed in St. Petersburg in 1822. Pestel had, however, by his energy and ability obtained it in the south.

On its reconstitution the society changed its name into the "Union of Salvation," and published only two classes, the *believers* and the *achievers*. The privileges of members were the same in the directory and controlling its acts was reserved for the former. Physical and moral proofs were required of a candidate. Each had to write three letters, one to the Emperor, and the candidate was not received until he had complied with one of a variety of conditions.

The "Union Regarde" discussed the basis of a Constitution for Russia, and at first agreed upon a limited monarchy, with the country divided into twenty provinces, having independent governments of States. But like their predecessors, they finally adopted the republican form for a time by an enormous vote. They then arranged a connection between the societies of the North and the South, but the latter of which had been kept together by Pestel. A military insurrection was the means decided upon, and the destruction of the imperial family was to be the signal for the revolt.

The society of the South learned that the Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duke Nicholas would soon reach the fortress of Bobinsk, to review the troops of the 18th military division. The occasion was too favorable to be allowed to escape, and Count Vasilief determined to try a military insurrection. He had under his command a regiment which he caused to be assembled, and the oath of allegiance to Nicholas. Finding himself abandoned by the greater part of his men, he called upon the old nobility, the discontented lords would rapidly flock to their standard. The Czar and his suite arrived on the road. Count Vasilief did not scorn of testing it. A similar plan in 1814, at Bayonne, had placed the throne of the Emperor Napoleon off his journey.

Although this society had entered into a correspondence with the patriotic Polish society, yet it was unable to disarm itself of the national antipathy to Russia. It was also driven over to the society was when a rally report was spread that the Emperor Alexander was dead, and he refused to take the oath, and the rest to labor on the public works for life. Pestel, who was also arrested at Tulczin, had had an interview with Nicholas on the eve of his death, and appears to have consent as to the mode of governing Russia in conformity with the views and ideas of the autocratic Czar, and there is no doubt that latter ideas of nationality more than his predecessors and Alexander.

The executions took place on the 13th of July, and with it died out the hope that might still linger in the minds at any of subverting the government of the Czar. The reigning monarch, in the time in New York, of the new law, expelling all the Russian subjects who had been deported to Spain. They object was to join her; but owing to the difficulty of procuring passports, this object was not easily attained. To Spain, this object was not easily attained. To Spain, this object was not easily attained. To Pittsburg, in December. At that place, they purchased a keel-boat, hired two persons to aid them in their navigation, and thus descended the Ohio.

They found that the immense quantity of ice almost obstructed their passage—they had been in some danger from it, and had once or twice been obliged to land, and lay up for some days, awaiting a thaw.

But these brave young men, talked freely and

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cheerfully, and with a light heart, they took their departure from the land of the serf, and the despotic power of the Czar.

Selected Poetry.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

BY M. F. TUPPER.

To the same Measure as "Never Give Up."

All's for the best, let misfortune and calamity
Trouble and sorrow our friends in disguise
Fortune may frown, but the heart of a Christian
Courage Content is happy and wise
Let the world go as it will, we can but know it
Providence rules in all to be blest
Then, whatever befalls us, we'll say it
Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best!

All's for the best—sorrow on your conduct
Soldier of darkness, or pilgrim of love,
Who, in the shadow of Heaven, would have wandered
A way-ward comforter, or lover-stricken dove
All's for the best—this is a sure but comforting,
Soothing, and cheering, and blessed assurance
And the final league of His creature—a guidance,
Verily and truly, and sure as Heaven!

All's for the best! then sing every sorrow,
Meet all your troubles with hope in the van
And in the midst of your dangers or sorrow,
Trust like a child, and you'll find it the plan
All's for the best!—undaunted, unbounded,
Hopeful, and trusting, and loving to be
And by both modest and merry surrounded
Hope and in hope that All's for the best.

Pictures of Life.

FROM GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

LOVE AND LOYALTY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

The town of G———, on the Ohio river, was originally settled by French emigrants, principally royalists, many of whom gentlemen, to this day, their national character, customs and prejudices. Their descendants have always been noted hospitality for refinement and intelligence, who, having lost their wealth in the first troubles of the French revolution and Europe, were enabled to keep with them the manners of the old court and the spirit of fashion. This family consisted of old Jean Dulaire, his daughter by an officer of the court of the unfortunate Louis, and still a faithful and fiery-hearted royalist; his daughters, an only child, gay, charming, and beautiful, with their aunt for her mother, her nephew, Jacques Le Brun, a scholar and a gentleman, and Pierre Tonnelier, a lad who had been adopted by the family.

Now it happened, very naturally, in the course of human events, that Jacques loved his bewitching cousin Isabelle, and she loved him in return, and (sensation French gaol) and so, one fine summer morning, they were married, and went to live upon the old gentleman's farm, where Jacques soon his own's dearest wish, and became a happy farmer, father, and the planter, a gay, handsome and accomplished Frenchman, once attached to an honorable regiment in the time of Orleans.

I suppose I may as well inform my readers that the old lady of years since departed this world, which took place when Jules was about seventeen, and that maiden her rather an "old gaol" in captivity and that of them on leaving the hotels in the morning soul, "It will be soon to-day that there will be a fight between Dulaire and Jacques." This Jacques Brutor appeared on the scene of action but for a short time, and then married a spectator. In another took refuge first beneath a bridge, and then in the house of his uncle, who was a Senator, and who, like a good Frenchman, was over to the Emperor.

Partial, but ineffective conspirators also broke out in other parts of the empire. Moscow, however, was the centre of the movement in Warsaw, Tambof, and the south. Colonel Pestel, the soul of the southern society, with some other leaders, was arrested at Tulczin. A handful of men made an attempted resistance, but were soon overpowered and the prisoners were taken to the capital by easy journeys, were now in take their train before the tribunals of the country.

The Austrian Ambassador was now compelled to deliver up the Prince Trubetzkoi on the demand of the Emperor, he denied everything, but having received from the Prince a letter which he had written, showed his complicity on the affair, and which had been found on the person of the latter. Some of the less implicated were released on their examination, and all the conspirators whom he knew, exposed their designs and betrayed their associates. Trubetzkoi was then attacked to a party of men, coming up from the bank of the river, and, by the order of the Czar, were brought over the house, John was struck by the masters at the door, and, on entering the house, found Jules walked deliberately, yet precipitately, he seemed both happy and unmanned, and in his eye shone the light of a high resolve. Jacques, on the other hand, the old—poor, true in religion, and ardent as love and loyalty can make him.

The strangers were dressed as travellers, it all appeared to be a party of pleasure, and they were received with considerable pleasure, even roughness. Two of them were evidently but common boatmen, but the other two, one, Jacques knew at once, were gentlemen, though strong and hardy-looking, had almost the comfort of refinement, and air of superiority, and the punishment of quartering was omitted; the latter were simply hung. The chief priest was condemned to death but their punishment commuted to labor on the public works for life, having been degraded. It has been said that Pestel had an interview with Nicholas on the eve of his death, and appears to have consent as to the mode of governing Russia in conformity with the views and ideas of the autocratic Czar, and there is no doubt that latter ideas of nationality more than his predecessors and Alexander.

Remaining with their friends, these brave and adventurous young princes related enough of their recent history to arrouse for their safety, and they immediately left the house, and cautiously travelling through various parts of the country, at length reached Pittsburg, while resting for some in New York, of the new law, expelling all the Russian subjects who had been deported to Spain. Their object was to join her; but owing to the difficulty of procuring passports, this object was not easily attained. To Spain, this object was not easily attained. To Pittsburg, in December. At that place, they purchased a keel-boat, hired two persons to aid them in their navigation, and thus descended the Ohio.

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Selected Articles.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his store somewhat sooner than usual—he—I might say first large coffin, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no other mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please herself for once, if possible, and therefore put a portion of it in several different ways. Whether, with some little difficulty, procured an emplacement for them a bench in the back yard, and pumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home, and sat down to the table, and with a frowning, tauntful countenance, the needy man commenced the conversation.

"Well, Wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it in my eating. (Tasting off the cutter.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it. I never in all fried a boiled fish."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew I loved it boiled, and you said you liked it best fried. But if I have boiled some other fish, I'll be hanged if I don't have it fried, and let the sheet-anchor of the old navely boiled, were nearly destroyed by the ice, and also with repeated repairs, but which only added to the stability of the vessel. Whether, what we had fished into intense I as these introductions passed through the hands of several masters, but if taught, procured his liberty through the charms of his genius and acquired great reputation among the Germans. He died about two hundred and eighty years before Christ.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

ALWAYS IN THE VAN.

TRULY A MAMMOTH SHEET.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, extended from the experiences of the last two years that it is the "smallest destiny" of their paper, to take its stand at the very head of the weekly press, have resolved to make the Post more worthy than ever of its high position. They accordingly new announce to the public their intention, as soon as they can consummate the necessary arrangements (probably in two or three weeks) to

ENLARGE THE POST.

The enlargement they contemplate will enable them to by the equivalent of eight more columns of reading, before their subscribers weekly—being in fact an addition of one-fourth to the present size of the paper.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPER.

The general character of the old paper—such as it has been under the supervision of the present Editor—shall be maintained.

It shall be neutral in Politics and Religion, at the same time that it shall not fear to speak above its breath.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Its Original Tales, Sketches, Essays, &c., shall be of the highest character. The tastes of no article can be overlooked, from a foolish respect for its originality.

Its Selected Articles will be procured from first sources; and the readers of the POST may depend upon finding in its pages the best Tales, Essays, &c., that appear either in the foreign or domestic magazines. Thus laying the whole English and American world under contribution.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Agricultural matter, of which the *Post has always given heretofore double the quantity of any other paper*, shall be composed of the best articles that can be found in the numerous periodicals devoted to the subject. Making in this way our Agricultural Department superior to what it could be made by the services of any single writer.

NEWS.

The News, both foreign and domestic, shall be full, and as far as possible, accurate—and be laid before the reader at the earliest possible moment.

MONEY MATTERS.

The Bank Note List is corrected weekly. A full and accurate account of the Markets, the Sales of Stock, &c., are also weekly given.

ENGRAVINGS.

Engravings of various kinds, *in moderation*, also shall not be forgotten. But the POST shall never be allowed to degenerate into a mere show bill, to be looked at for a moment, and then tossed to the children to play with.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Our Original Contributors are the *AUTHORS OF AMERICA*. We always hold ourselves ready to purchase articles offered to us, at a price proportioned to their merits. But authors whose writings are of a ridiculously exaggerated and immoral character, may save themselves and us the trouble of sending them for examination. *No kind or a family paper—and no article not calculated to raise the family circle can be admitted into its columns.*

OUR TERMS.

The terms of the enlarged POST to single subscribers will remain the same, viz.: $2.00 per annum, in advance; $1.00, if not paid in advance. But $3.00 in advance, one copy will be sent 4 years.

REDUCED TERMS TO CLUBS.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but notwithstanding their having cannot afford it, we have concluded to *reduce our terms to clubs*, as follows:

4 COPIES.		$5.00 PER ANNUM.
9	—And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club	$10.00 "
13	—And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club	$15.00 "
20	—And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club	$20.00 "

[We shall announce, probably next week, additional clubs to accommodate those who may wish to subscribe for any of the Philadelphia Magazines.]

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The premium offer made in the last Prospectus of the old firm, will be adhered to and continued. The offer is as follows:

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of sub, scribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the year between the 1st of November, 1847, and the 1st of November, 1848, (the papers to be addressed in each Post Office, as to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid.

The papers will be continued, on, either to the active citizen, or to the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or package may be directed, as to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible. The cost of which may be deducted from the amount.] Address

DEACON & PETERSON, 98 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[2d Editors copying the above, to a fair abstract of it, or who will give a notice of the new form and enlarged size of the Post, will be sent one year (the paper to be addressed) in their subscribers. Those who may do so, will be entitled to an exchange. Such as are already entitled to an exchange for the current year, shall receive the thanks of the new firm.

BANK CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to the "Banker's Magazine," for the following valuable table, which is made up from the latest official Reports, and exhibits the amount of Bank Capital, that the population and Specie, in each of the States. A few only are estimates, and these from correct data.

States	Population, 1840	No. of Banks	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
New York County (	4,122,000	144	51,500,000	19,270,000	3,228,000
New York City		53	33,000,000	17,000,000	2,274,000
Pennsylvania County (	1,724,000	91	7,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
Philadelphia		26	16,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Ohio	1,519,000	54	6,512,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Virginia	1,239,000	31	10,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Massachusetts	737,000	76	9,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Louisiana	352,000	15	7,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000
New Orleans		13	15,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000
Maryland County (	1,042,000	25	7,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Baltimore		15	7,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Kentucky	779,000	40	7,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Tennessee	829,000	25	7,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Boston City		70	19,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000
Georgia	691,000	31	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana	686,000	13	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Carolina	594,000	21	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Alabama, (Mobile)	590,000	18	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Mississippi	375,000	7	2,000,000	1

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *James K. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. Gardner Smith, Frederick J. Hawse, John W. Armstrong, Jasen Taylor, E. M. Stevenson, and W. Ramsey.*

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for the Southern and South-Western States, assisted by *Jas. K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, T. S. Waterman, John Collins, James Deering, Isaac D. Guyer, and R. S. James.*

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JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.

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CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of Ohio.

MORTIMER T. WEBB, do. do. do. for New York State.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depot of *REDDING & Co., No. 1, State Street, Boston.*
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Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—DECLINE IN GRAIN.

By the arrival of the Hibernia at New York on the 16th inst., we have dates from Liverpool to January 29th.

There has been a good demand for cotton, and an advance of ⅛d. in lower and middling qualities of Uplands. No change on Orleans or Mobile. The prices of Sea Island and Georgia 7½ to 16d.; Stained 6d. to 6½d.; Upland Bowed 4d. to 5d.; New Orleans 3½d. to 6d.; Mobile 3½d. to 4⅞.

The grain market has declined. The following were the rates at Liverpool on the 29th: Flour, 29s. 6d. for best Western flour. Indian corn, 32s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Meal, 14s. 6d. per 196 lbs., with the market very dull.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to four per cent. Out of the Bank the rate is three per cent.

A general insurrection has broken out in all the principal cities of Sicily, and the troops were driven from Palermo by twenty thousand citizens in arms. The hotel of the British Consul was attacked, and the English colors torn down by the populace. There are two frigates at Palermo for the protection of British subjects.

The King of Denmark did not die on the 19th, as reported, but he was so bad on the 20th that he was not expected to survive many hours.

Espartero has returned to Spain, and was received with the most frantic demonstration of applause by the people. He has taken his seat in the Senate.

English intelligence is very scanty at present, and is likely to continue so until the sitting of Parliament.

The King of Bavaria has ordered those Jesuits who have taken refuge there after banishment from Switzerland, to leave within three days.

The Directors of the Mexican Mining Association held a meeting on the 26th, and made report of their doings for the last six months. The rise in the price of quicksilver, and at times the impossibility of obtaining it at all, has impeded the operations of the company—though the difficulty has now been removed and operations resumed. The mine debt has been reduced to £675,176. No dividend was declared.

The Chartist agitation has again commenced. Mr. F. O'Connor had addressed a meeting of some eight thousand persons at Birmingham, on his schemes of land reform.

A suspension bridge is to be erected over the Rhine at Cologne.

The number of chargeable letters transmitted by post in Great Britain in 1839, was *seventy-six millions*—in 1847, it was *three hundred and twenty-two millions.*

Miss Frederica Herschell, sister to the celebrated Astronomer, Frederick Wm. Herschell, died on the 17th ult., at Hanover. Miss Herschell was herself an accomplished Astronomer. She is perhaps most popularly known in England as the constructor of the selenic globe, preserved in Greenwich Observatory.

Within the last twenty years upwards of thirty thousand wealthy Jews have emigrated from Bavaria, on account of the restrictions to which they are there subjected.

Father Mathew intends to visit Rome before proceeding to America.

The body of the celebrated Father Maguire has been exhumed, their being some suspicion of foul play.

Of the tobacco consumed in London, it is estimated that at least two-thirds is smuggled—a natural result of preposterously exorbitant duties.

The sum subscribed for the establishment of an English Bishopric at Victoria, or Hong Kong, in China, now reaches upwards of £18,000.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has prohibited the consumption of potatoes, and ordered persons possessing any to keep them for sowing or planting.

Such has been the drought in the country around Lyons, that the navigation of the rivers Rhone and Saone is suspended, and many wells are perfectly dry.

It is said Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. have opened, at Lloyd's, large policies on specie from Mexico to the United Kingdom, supposed to be for account of the American Government. The proceeds will in this case be most likely drawn against in bills of exchange.

The civil tribunal of Paris has acquitted M. Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, of the charge of libelling an ancestor of the Marquis de St. Luc, in one of his recent productions, and has condemned the prosecutor to pay the cost.

A firm in Enniskillen has completed a ball-proof coat, which is so hard as to be impenetrable by bullets fired from a pistol, gun, or blunderbuss, and so flexible as to be worn with the greatest ease by men, riding, driving, or walking.

Dr. Winslow, in his Journal of Psychological Medicine, states that insanity is greatly on the increase among females of the working classes, and attributes it to the consumption of opium, which is frightfully on the increase.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 16th, the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott was passed by a vote of yeas 42, nays 1, (Mr. Hale.)

The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Crittenden, in referring to the remarks recently made by the Senator from New Hampshire, contended that the approbation of the conduct of the officers of our army does not imply approbation of the war.

Mr. Hale responded in defence of himself on the ground that his constituents were diametrically opposed to the war.

Mr. Foote spoke strongly and in denunciatory language of Mr. Hale and the Liberty party generally, reading long extracts from pamphlets circulated in New England by Mrs. Fanny Wright against the war, which he alleged were circulated under the sanction of the Whig party. He charged the opposition with protracting the war, and aiding the Mexican cause. He alluded to Mr. Clay's speech, and said General Butler had written a letter that the Mexicans were encouraged thereby. He expected that pronunciamentos would shortly take place in the Mexican States in their favor.

Mr. Crittenden vindicated the Whigs, and while he defended the freedom of discussion, contended that, after the law had been made, it was the duty of all to unite in its execution.

Mr. Jefferson Davis briefly spoke in favor of the resolutions, and after some further discussion, the resolution was passed, Mr. Hale voting in the negative.

On the 17th, Mr. Yulee, of Florida, concluded his remarks advocating the passage of the substitute offered by him for Mr. Dickinson's resolution. Mr. Foote replied that the enlightened opinion of the South would not sanction one word uttered by the Senator from Florida. Mr. Yulee's resolution remains on the table.

The Senate then took up the Ten Regiment Bill, and Mr. Rusk made a speech in favor of the bill. He advocated the energetic prosecution of the war, urged the necessity for prompt action, and insisted that no treaty should be made consenting to any boundary line short of the Sierra Madre, and the granting of the Californias to this country.

On the 18th, Mr. Baldwin submitted resolutions declaring that the revenues arising from the contributions collected in Mexico, should be appropriated to the payment of the Mexican claimants; that the President possessed no constitutional power to appropriate any money in support of the army without the authority of Congress, and that the President be required to communicate a particular account of all monies collected in Mexico. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Greene spoke in opposition to the character and objects of the war. He charged that it was contrary to the constitution to hold territory acquired by conquest, and that it would be inexpedient and dangerous to hold any part of Mexico.

Then adjourned to the 21st.

On the 21st, the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, as amended by the House, was taken up. Mr. Hannegan said that the friends of the bill concurred in the amendment of the House, and asked its immediate passage.

Mr. Benton resisted this, insisting that the usual forms of legislation should be persevered in. It was therefore referred to the Committee on Claims.

At this moment Mr. Benton rose, and with much feeling announced in a brief manner the sudden illness of Mr. Adams, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 16th, the House went into Committee of the Whole, upon the Loan Bill, and the debate was resumed by Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky.

Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of a direct loan, in preference to the issue of Treasury Notes.

On reading the first section of the bill, Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, proposed as an amendment, that no portion of the money granted should be hereafter expended in the prosecution of the war, which was negatived—ayes 23, nays 118.

On the 17th, the Loan Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and read by sections. Several amendments were offered and lost.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, that all words relating to an agency should be stricken out, and that the expenses for negotiating the loan should not exceed $16,000. Carried without a division.

The bill offered as a substitute by Mr. McKay, from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, to empower the President to issue Treasury Notes of $50 each, to the amount of $16,000,000, was taken up. An amendment to this substitute, that the Tariff Act, of 1846, be repealed, and all Acts previously in force be revoked, was lost.—The vote was then taken on Mr. McKay's substitute—it stood yeas 104, nays 105, and was lost by a majority of one.

The substitute was then offered in a new shape, but it was objected to by the Speaker as informal. An appeal was taken to this decision, but the Chair was sustained by the same vote.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House as amended. The previous question was then called, and the vote being put, it stood yeas 106, nays 104, sustaining the call for the previous question. The question being upon the final passage of the bill, the vote stood yeas 192, nays 14. Adjourned.

On the 18th, Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, offered a resolution directing that the travelling expenses incurred by the Texas volunteer regiment, under the command of Col. Curtis, and an indemnity for the loss of their horses during the march to San Antonio, in May, 1847, be paid out of the Treasury. This was opposed by Mr. Henly and others, and its consideration postponed until Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones was taken up.

Mr. Boulin, of Missouri, spoke at much length against the claim. Mr. Putnam, of New York, and Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut followed, and defended the claim in an able manner. They replied to the charge that the vessels captured were given up by Denmark to England, that that only proved that when the vessels went into the Danish port they were in the possession of the American prize agent, and that Paul Jones had nothing to do with it.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Boulin, of Missouri, offered a substitute, appropriating $24,000 to the heirs of Paul Jones. The vote was taken on the substitute, when it was negatived, ayes 76, noes 106. The vote on third reading was then taken, and stood ayes 90, noes 77, and the bill finally passed.

Then adjourned to 21st.

On the 21st, Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a joint resolution of thanks to Generals Twiggs, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, Smith, Cadwalader, Duncan and others, for the bravery exhibited by them during the Mexican war. A division of the House took place, and the rules were suspended by a vote of 110 yeas, 54 nays. The previous question was then called for, and sustained by a vote of yeas 77, nays 71. The vote on the main question was about to be taken, when Mr. Adams fell from his seat in a paralytic fit, and was taken into the Speaker's room, where he was attended by several physicians. The House immediately adjourned.

On the 22d, after the delivery of a solemn prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, the Speaker announced the critical nature of Mr. Adams' condition, and that his life was apparently drawing to a close. On motion of Mr. Burt, the House adjourned.

Clippings.

☞ A gold mine is said to have been discovered in Canada, forty miles from Quebec.

☞ The Model Artistes have been refused leave to exhibit in Pittsburg by the Mayor of that city. Another band have been forbidden to exhibit in Richmond, Va., by the Mayor, and in Baltimore the Mayor has called the attention of the City Councils to the matter.

☞ One sunny morning a bore was sauntering down Regent street, seeking whom he might devour with his interminable twaddle. At length he espies approaching in hot haste, the witty and no less busy Douglas Jerrold. He stops and fastens on him. The bore puts his usual question, "Well, my dear Jerrold, what's going?" Releasing himself, the wit strides hastily away, exclaiming, "I am."

☞ Once in a while a short, knowing-looking cane is noticed in the hands of some of our young exquisites, and naughty people will have it that they are carried about in order to make an impression upon the ladies, from the principle that Cain struck Abel (*a belle.*)—*Boston Rambler.*

☞ Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, has published a pamphlet, in which he states that one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of three hundred miles of salt, of an average thickness of three feet, or a supply equal to the consumption of 100,000,000 of people for sixteen hundred years.

☞ Queen Victoria, according to the late London papers, has summoned Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, the first who employed Chloroform in obstetrics, to London. If she gives it the benefit of her example, it will probably be introduced into general practice.

☞ The man who, a few days ago, was bitten by a mad dog, and who expects to be mad himself in a few days, is now in this city taking vengeance on the whole canine race. He has already shot about thirty dogs under the Mayor's proclamation. —*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

☞ In allusion to the number of criminals pardoned by the Governor of New York, a contemporary says:—Governor Young, in spite of all the faults that have been attributed to him by his political opponents, is certainly a man of the most *forgiving* disposition.

☞ The American Bible Society, at its last monthly meeting, besides the books granted for home use, sent others to Cuba, Mexico, California and the Sandwich Islands; and made the following appropriations for Bible circulation: For France $2,000; for Switzerland $500; India $2,000.

☞ Cole, the artist, is dead. He died at his residence in Cattskill, N. Y.

☞ "Father wants you to send him two yards of black broadcloth; he doesn't care what color it is, and when he kills his pig last week, he'll pay you what you owe him."

☞ Why are the girls of the State of Missouri the sweetest of our American maidens? Because they are "*Mo.*"-*lasses.*

☞ It is said that 150,000 hogs have been packed in Cincinnati this season.

☞ "Poor Mr. Smith has fallen down dead of apoplexy," said a gentleman on the election ground. "Has he voted?" asked one of the candidates.

☞ An Irishman asked in a store for a pair of silk gloves, and was told that the kind he wanted would come to a dollar. "Oh, by mi sowl, thin," said Pat, "I'd sooner my hands go *barefoot* all the days of my life, thin give ye that for 'em."

☞ "Why don't you knock the door down! what do you want?" "Och, my darling, don't let me wake any of *your* family; I'm just usin' your knocker to wake the paple next door. I'm locked out, d'ye see, and they've niver a knocker." Rap! rap! rap! rap!

☞ The prisoners in the jail at New Orleans celebrated New Year's day. One of the regular toasts at the dinner was: "The Governor that pardons and the jury that never agrees."

☞ The other day, M'lle Leontine introduced a young gentleman to M'lle Rosalie. "Did you like my friend?" asked the latter at their next interview. "He is too youthful," was the reply. "I am partial to staid and sober men." "Beware!" said Leontine; "mature men are seldom *tender.*"

☞ If every man's breast could be looked into, there would be found the image of some woman.

☞ The Queen of England was recently bitten by a dog.

☞ It is estimated that the failures and the times have reduced the manufacture of print goods at least 25,000 pieces a week. This, it is thought, will prevent any further decline in price.

☞ A painting of Rubens, "The Wise Men of the East," was purchased in London, a few years since, for £5, and lately sold to the Earl of Arundel, for £5,000!

☞ Chancellor Walworth, President of the American Temperance Union, has written a letter to Father Mathew, inviting him to make his house his home.

☞ What two score of foreigners would make a man uncivil?—*Forty Poles*: because they make *one rood.*

☞ Auburn, N. Y., is about to become an incorporated city. It has a population of 8,000. Worcester, Massachusetts, is also about to be incorporated as a city.

☞ A large house lot in a town near Boston, is to be given to the author of the best original conundrum at a Concert in Boston.

☞ Everywhere throughout the country we see notices of the successful use of chloroform by dentists, surgeons and physicians.

☞ There is a great falling off in the ice business at Boston thus far. The exports of January last, as compared with January, 1846, are short about 3,000 tons.

☞ The total number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in 1847 was 134,524, while in 1846 it did not exceed 74,913.

☞ The Cincinnati (Ohio) Commercial notices a "Pedometer," a new style of watch, which, besides giving the time, indicates on the dial the distance the wearer walks. It operates by an attachment to the leg.

☞ The British Association are now feeding 70,000 poor children, and are likely to extend their bounty to 100,000.

☞ It is stated that the large silver star, which was sunk into the pavement before the altar on the supposed site of the manger, in the Church of the Nativity, at "Bethlehem, of Judea," has been stolen.

☞ The use of Chloroform is attended with great danger, when taken too freely. An instance occurred in Baltimore, where a young man came near losing his life by the incautious use of this powerful agent.

☞ Captain Botts *headed* the list of speakers who were to have addressed the great Clay meeting in New York, last week.

☞ Commodore Hotham, of the British squadron, has received orders from his Government to attack and destroy the slave establishment at Gallenas.

General News.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

Capt. Martin Lund, a Dane by birth, left New Orleans about eighteen months ago, loaded with merchandise for a Mexican port, upon a speculation. He put into a hostile Mexican port, when his property was confiscated and his person put in close confinement. His friends, hearing no news direct from him, supposed that he was dead. A succession was opened in the proper court, his property sold, the succession closed, and the proceeds paid over to the supposed widow. The wife, about six months ago, married a young lawyer of this city. Three or four days since, to the wonder of every one, the long lost, but veritable Capt. Lund, arrived in this city *propria persona.* He finds quite an alteration in his affairs, both pecuniary and domestic.

SINGULAR ENOUGH.

We see it stated that by recent discoveries at the National Observatory at Washington City, and other places, it has been ascertained that the Sun has decreased in volume nearly one-tenth! and this singular phenomenon has occurred entirely during the past month! The change took place suddenly, since, according to accurate observations, on the morning of the 18th ult., it presented its usual volume to the vision of the spectators, yet as it arose on the next day, the alteration was easily perceptible, even to the naked eye! Its Form, too, is altered. Its latitude has decreased while its longitude has been prolonged!

COLONEL FREMONT.

It is stated in letters from Washington that Col. Fremont has been found guilty of all the charges preferred before the Court Martial—of mutiny, disobeying of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The Court decreed dismissal from the service, the lesser penalty of the law, but recommended him to the lenity of the President by a vote of seven to six. The President dissented from the Court on the charge of mutiny, but approved the finding on the other two. He then remitted the sentence, and ordered him to duty. Col. Fremont has resigned his commission.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A new coal basin has recently been discovered in Rhode Island, distant about two miles from tide-water, from which, we are told, the coal can be mined and delivered in Philadelphia at about $3 per ton. The basin is supposed to be about twenty miles long, and five miles wide. The analysis of the coal by Professor Hitchcock, is as follows:—

Water,	3.70
Ashes,	9.72
Carbon,	86.58
	100

A TRUE WIFE.

The venerable Dr. Chapin, of New Haven, now in his 86th year, says in reference to the recent loss of his wife—"My worldly loss is perfect. Of the million of good wives in this world, not one I feel sure is better than she was, whom the Lord gave me fifty-three years; affectionate, faithful, confidential, conscientious, guileless, discreet, making my home to me always the pleasantest spot in the world."

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

From a report laid before the Legislature of Georgia, we learn that there are thirty-two cotton factories in operation and in construction in that State. In the working and building of which, two millions of dollars are employed. From 18,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton were consumed last year, the amount of manufactured goods produced was equal in value to a million and a half of dollars.

MARIA LOUISA'S WILL.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, it is stated, has left all her diamonds, which she received from Napoleon, and the value of which, it is said amounts to 6,000,000 florins, (about £600,000) to her brother, the Emperor, with a request that he will divide them among the female members of the Imperial family.

JEWISH CONGRESS.—A Congress of reforming Israelites were to meet in the course of the last month, at Berlin, Prussia, to discuss questions relative to the reforms of which Judaism may be susceptible in accordance with the wants of the age.

The Fashions.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From the Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

There is but little variation in the make of dresses, although some skill is required in adapting the style of the dress to the figure. Open redingotes prevail for the morning wear, the corsages only being close, with trimmings of velvet or gimp which give width to the form, meeting at the waist in the waistcoat style. The jackets sometimes resemble pockets—bleu de France, a tint between the saphir and lapis lazuli, is a very fashionable color; it is the only shade of blue that looks well by candle light; the vert de fruit is also a delicate color, very pretty with black lace; pink is less in favor this Winter for dresses, but is much used for bonnets, trimming, and sorties de bal.

The skirts of the dresses are not worn so long; those who still preserve them a little trainante, have them busque in front, so as to disengage the feet, and in flounced dresses the upper one is fulled into the waist, giving the effect of a second skirt.

The toilettes de bal are made a la grecque, or with draperie; corsage a cœur before and behind, and rather long sleeves. With respect to the trimmings on the skirts there is always much variety, but many are open at the sides, and confined at intervals by nœuds of ribbon, or by blond echillonnes. Double and triple skirts continue in favor; in thin materials the corsages are not always pointed, but fulled into a band, with ceinture of ribbon so wide that the long ends nearly cover the front breadth.

Many walking dresses with high bodies are ornamented with several rows of narrow velvet or braid mixed with gimp; pretty redingotes of dark or sombre colors are trimmed with small choux of ribbon. Dresses of Canton satin are trimmed with vandykes of the same material, and narrow bands of velvet in four or five rows.

Manteaux and pardessus are seen in every variety. Small ones are trimmed with four or five rows of lace, others are entirely covered with embroidery; others again have a broad band of fur all round them, and a second narrower row above. Some manteaux mantelets of satin have frills festonnes in deep vandykes, or pinked and edged with gimp; dark green and deep blue are used for the morning, and white or pink for evening sorties de bal, trimmed with colored blond, that on the hood being deep enough to form a veil.

Many Spanish coiffures in black and pink are worn; some are formed of very small mantilles attached to the head by branches of roses; and supported by a tortoise shell comb, the ends of the mantille fall to the waist; a similar coiffure of white tulle laine d'or is very elegant. The ornamental combs have a good effect in coiffures, composed of fichu of black lace placed on a wreath of flowers arranged in full bunches.

SCRAPS

FROM MY GRANDFATHER'S POCKET BOOK.

NO. VII.

The pleasures of men arise from their pride. If every body had palaces, no person would derive any happiness or pleasure from the fact of having one. Who is it who counts among the advantages of his condition the power to see the sun, the moon, the stars, the clouds, the fields, the mountains and rivers? All the beauties of nature are considered as nothing because they are common to all. But the desire of men to distinguish themselves has induced them to make their pleasures depend on fine houses, parks, gardens, fountains, statues, vases and some other ornaments which are infinitely less beautiful and attractive than these natural objects, which are common to all.

To form a judgment is to give to the mind a taste for the discovery of truth; to render it susceptible in discovering false reasoning when hidden; to teach it the art of paying attention only to common sense, and not to be carried away by flowing phrases, fine words and obscure sentences. It is to examine things in their foundation. How necessary, then, to teach children how to form correct judgments.

Truth being founded on a rock, you may boldly dig to see its foundations without fear of destroying the edifice, but falsehood being laid on the sand, if you examine its foundations you cause its fall.

Most men easily receive impressions without endeavoring to see them in a clear light. It is more convenient to suppose them true, than to examine whether they are so; idleness and vanity induce us to take such a course. Idleness relieves us from the duty of inquiring into the truth, and vanity attaches us to preconceived opinions whether true or false, and we dread to be compelled to give them up. The falsest impressions, therefore, are not easily effaced.

The great stumbling block of men, and particularly of young persons, is the desire to try for themselves, if what is presented to them as dangerous is really so. They think they will be better able to judge, after having tried, whether the thing is dangerous or not; they rely more upon their own experience than the light they get from others. Tell a young child, before he has made the experiment, that if he puts his finger in the candle, it will burn him, yet he will feel a strong desire to make the experiment.

The charity of the world is so completely covered with ashes, that if it possesses warmth within, it gives little or no heat without.

Ennui is a disease which is cured by the necessity of action.

Truth is the thought of God himself.

Misfortunes inspire confidence in God, which surpasses all wealth.

The birds sing hymns, each one in its own language, and they are all agreeable to the Creator. Beware, oh, man, how thou condemnest thy fellow man, for having a different faith from thy own.

BUBULCUS.

A STORY FOR OUR TIMES.

A venerable old Dutchman, after having occupied all the offices of one of the principal cities of the republic, with great honor, and having amassed a great fortune in the most unexceptionable manner, finally formed the resolution of going to terminate his days tranquilly at his country seat. But before retiring he wished to take a leave of his friends and connections, and accordingly invited them all to a feast at his house. The guests, who expected a most sumptuous repast, were much surprised on going into the eating room, to see there a long oaken table covered with a coarse blue cloth. On being seated they were served on wooden plates, with salted herring, rye bread and butter, with some cheese and curdled milk. Wooden vases, filled with small beer, were passed round for each of the guests to serve themselves. This extreme oddity of the old gentleman caused secret murmuring among the company; but, out of respect to his age and wealth, instead of showing discontent, they pretended to relish their frugal fare; and some of them even complimented him for the cordiality of those good old times which he had brought to remembrance. The old man—who was not duped by this feigned satisfaction—did not wish to carry the joke any farther—but at a signal which he gave, some servants, habited as country-women, entered, bringing the second service. A white cloth succeeded the blue one, and some pewter plates replaced the wooden ones. Instead of rye bread, dried herrings and cheese, they were served with good brown bread, fresh beef, boiled fish and strong beer. At this unexpected change, the secret murmurs ceased; the polite invitations on the part of the old man became more pressing, and the guests ate with a better appetite. Hardly had they time to taste the second service, when they saw a butler enter, followed by half a dozen servants, in brilliant livery, bringing the third.

A superb table of mahogany, covered with a beautiful flowered cloth, replaced the oaken one. A side-board was immediately covered with the richest plate and most curious china; and the guests charmed with the sight of a profusion of rare and exquisite meats. The most delicious wines were freely passed around, while a melodious concert was heard in an adjoining room. Toasts were drank and all were merry. But the good old man, perceiving that his presence hindered the guests from giving themselves to their full joy, rose and addressed them thus: "I give you thanks, ladies and gentlemen, for the favor which you have granted me. It is time that I should retire, myself, and leave you to your liberty. But before the ball commences, which I have ordered to be prepared for those who love the dance, permit me to acquaint you with the design that I proposed to myself in inviting you to a repast which has appeared so odd. I have wished thereby to give you an idea of our republic. Our ancestors rose to their high state, and acquired liberty, riches, and power, by living in the frugal manner which you saw in the first service. Our fathers preserved those great blessings only by living in the simple manner of which the second service has reflected an image. If it is permitted to an old man who is about to leave you, and who tenderly loves you, to speak, I must say, I fear that the extravagant profusion which you may have remarked in the last service, and which is the present style of living, will deprive us of more than our ancestors have acquired by the sweat of their brow, and our fathers have transmitted to us by their industry and wise calculation."

MRS. GAINES.

It is stated that some capitalists, from the famous city of Gotham, have made proposals to Mrs. Gen. Gaines to buy out her rights, as decided by the Supreme Court. They have offered her some nine millions of dollars. It is doubtful whether the offer will be accepted. If so, they would, probably, realize some six or seven millions from the operation.

Political Intelligence

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The Utica Convention adjourned after appointing Delegates to the Democratic National Convention. This, it will be remembered, was the Convention of that portion of the New York Democracy, which adheres to the Wilmot Proviso. The Convention passed numerous resolutions—in favor of the Proviso, denouncing Henry Clay's Ashland speech, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and complimentary to Gen. Taylor. It made no nomination for the Presidency.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS
AN IMMEDIATE AND PERFECT CURE.

Those who have felt the painful throbbing and excruciating pangs of this disease shooting through their jaws with most tormenting perseverance, and, as is often the case, have received but little sympathy from friends on such occasions, will no doubt be much pleased to know of a remedy that will never fail to quiet forever the unmerciful offender.

The following testimony from one of our most distinguished practical dentists, will be considered sufficient evidence of its merits:—

New York, December 19, 1844.

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Gentlemen—In the course of my practice I have extensively used, with much success, your Clove Anodyne, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it just to impart my satisfaction to you. I am yours, very respectfully,

Price 25 cents. M. LEVETT, Dentist.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by ANSPACH & DICKSON, corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

DR. JACKSON'S PILE AND TETTER EMBROCATION has gained a reputation never before equalled by any medicine—it is WARRANTED to cure!

☞ SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL will cure *Deafness, Pain, the Discharge of Matter from the Ears, &c.*

These medicines have cured more persons than all others combined. For sale by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia. Also, by Carter, Wilson & Co., Boston; Alex. Jayne's, Pittsburg, and J. W. Sheppard, Cincinnati. nov 27-eowtf

REMOVAL.
E. G. A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF JEWELLERY,

HAS Removed from No. 7 Cherry Street, to No. 57 NORTH FOURTH, corner of Branch Street, where dealers in Jewellery will find constantly on hand and manufacturing a general assortment of Jewellery, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. [oc30]y

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, 1848.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been but little demand for Superfine Flour during the present week, and the light receipts tend to maintain prices. Among the sales we note 2000 bbls at $5,75a6 for common to choice brands Pennsylvania; 1000 bbls Brandywine at $6, and half bbls at $6,25 per pair, and 1500 barrels Western at $5,75a6,75 per bbl for common to choice and extra brands. Rye Flour has been in better demand, and 1200 bbls sold at $3,50a3,62½ per bbl—the market closing firm. Corn Meal—The large sales noticed last week having pretty generally supplied the then existing demand, prices have been since declined—1500 bbls Pennsylvania sold at $2,50, including some sold at $2,25, and to-day 1000 bbls at $2,44 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward slowly, and about 7000 bushels Pennsylvania have been picked up at $1,15 for inferior, $1,20a1,25 for fair to good red, $1,28 for mixed, and $1,30 for prime white. Rye is dull and prices are entirely nominal. Corn has been inactive, and prices are depressed—sales of 8a10,000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 55a56c. Oats have been in demand, with sales of 6000 bushels at 43a46c.

PROVISIONS—Western Pork comes forward slowly, but the market is dull at $11,75a12 for new Mess, and $9a9,25 for Prime per bbl. Beef is steady at $11,50a12 for Mess, and $9a9,50 for Prime, with small sales. Bacon—In moderate demand; sales of 100 casks Hams in pickle at 7½a7¾ cents; cured do at 8a8½, and Shoulders at 5½a6c. Lard is in fair demand, with moderate receipts—sales at 7½a8c in bbls and kegs. Butter sells in lots as wanted at 11a13c. Cheese—Sales to some extent at 7½a8c.

BARK—There has been no demand for Quercitron this week, but the prices given last week are very firm owing to the light stocks.

BEESWAX—We note sales of 2000 lbs ordinary to good Yellow at 22a23c; 5000 lbs White sold within a fortnight at 25c.

CANDLES—Small sales of Sperm at 30a31c. Tallow are in moderate demand at 10½a11c per pound for Mould, and 9½a10 for Dipt.

COAL—The market continues quiet, and no movement of interest has transpired this week.

COFFEE—Market quiet. A cargo of 1500 bags Laguayra sold on the wharf at 7a7½, and from store about 1200 bags at 7a7½ cts for Rio and Laguayra, and 6½a6¾ for St. Domingo, all 4 mos.

COTTON—The demand has only been to a moderate extent for the supply of manufacturers, and prices exhibit no material alteration this week. About 725 bales sold at prices within our quotations.

COPPER—A sale of 1000 sheets English Sheathing at 23c, 6 mos.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Western merchants come in slowly. In a short time, the Spring trade will be active. Prices of all descriptions are firm.

FEATHERS—Supply moderate, with an increased demand. Sales of 8a10,000 lbs Western at 30a36c as in quality.

FISH—Mackerel are firm in price, with a limited demand. We quote at $7,75a9 for No. 1; $6a7,50 for No. 2, and $5a5,50 for No. 3 per barrel, according to quality and condition. Codfish sell at $3,62½a3,75 per 112 lbs.

FRUIT—Among the sales this week we notice 2500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $1,75; 500 kegs Lexia at $4,50 a4,75; 300 boxes Sicily Oranges at $2,25 per box, and 2000 drums Smyrna Figs at a price not reported. For Domestic Fruits the demand is moderate.

GINSENG—Small sales of good Crude at 25a28c.

HEMP—Sales of 250 bales good Dew Rotted at $170a135 per ton.

HIDES—An invoice of 4000 Laguayra sold on terms not reported.

IRON—In Iron, there is, at present, but little doing. We reduce our quotations to correspond with the asking prices of holders.

LATHS—The last sale was at $1,45 per M.

LEAD—The market remains firm. Sales of 3000 pigs at 4½c, and 4¼, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The demand for New Orleans continues good, and prices steady. Sales of 7a800 bbls at 27½c. Cuba is depressed; 425 hhds, tcs and bbls Matanzas before arrival at 18½a22, and 250 hhds Cardenas at 20a22c, all 4 mos.

NAVAL STORES—No operations worthy of especial notice have occurred in Rosin, Tar or Pitch, this week. The supplies are not large. Spirits of Turpentine sells readily at 38c, 4 mos.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair demand at 63a65c in casks and bbls with sales to a moderate extent. For Sperm and Whale the demand is limited without change in prices.

RICE—Prices are stationary. Sales of 125 tcs at 3¾ a3⅞c per lb.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is inactive, with sales of 1a200 bushels prime free at $4,12½, and inferior grades at $3,37½a3,75 per bushel. Flaxseed is worth $1,40a1,45, with small sales.

SPIRITS—In Brandy, Gin and Rum, the operations have been limited at former rates. Whiskey has been sold at 23½a24c in hhds, and 24a25 in bbls.

SUGAR—The demand for New Orleans continues to a fair extent, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 700 hhds ordinary to prime quality at 4½a6¼c, 4 mos. In Box Sugars but little doing.

TALLOW—Good Rendered continues scarce, and in demand, at 7½a8½c.

TEAS—The demand continues moderate at full rates.

WOOL—Only a moderate business has been done in Domestic this week at about previous rates.

FREIGHTS—But little offering to Europe. The Liverpool packet is filling up at 25s per ton for Quercitron Bark, 2s 6d per bbl for Flour, 7d per bushel for Corn, and 28s per ton for Provisions.—*Bick. Reporter.*

SALES OF STOCKS.

400 shares	Susque. Canal,	13
150 do.	Girard Bank,	11
300 do.	Morris Canal,	11a11¼
250 do.	United States Bank,	3½
130 do.	Reading Railroad,	22½
125 do.	New Jersey Copper Co.	3
100 do.	Mechanics Bank,	26
75 do.	Flem. Copper,	7
30 do.	Norristown Railroad	11¼
12 do.	Cam. & Am. R. R.	148
3 do.	Philadelphia Bank	114¼
$1000	Penn. 5's,	74½
850	Lehigh Coal Scrip,	84½
$8000	Reading 6's, 1850,	63a63½
$6500	Wil. R. R. 6's, 1860,	77
$1400	U. S. 6's, 1867,	101½

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The offerings for the week were about 1000 head, and of these 300 were driven to New York. Beeves sold from $6,50 to 7,50 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 200 head were disposed of at the following prices—$25 to 35 for fresh, $15 to 25 for springers, $8 to 14 for dry. Hogs bring from $6 to 7 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs from $1 to 4.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Beef Cattle—At the scales on Monday there were 500 head of Beeves offered, of which 436 were sold at $2,50a3,75 on the hoof, equal to $5a7,25 nett, and averaging about $3,12½ gross. Of the above number offered, 50 head were driven to Philadelphia, and 14 left over unsold. Sales in small lots since the above at $2,75 to 4 per 100 lbs., which is an advance.

NEW YORK MARKETS, FEBRUARY 19.

ASHES—Sales of about 160 bbls Pots were made at [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

Feb 1848	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
26 Saturday,	6 30	5 30	7 23	
27 Sunday,	6 29	5 31	8 7	D. H. M.
28 Monday,	6 28	5 32	8 55	
29 Tuesday,	6 26	5 34	9 46	
1 Wedn'sday,	6 25	5 35	10 38	New 4 8 12
2 Thursday,	6 24	5 36	11 36	First 11 2 28
3 Friday,	6 22	5 38	12 30	Full 18 10 27
4 Saturday,	6 21	5 39	1 17	Last 27 4 32

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Feb. 13,	26	35	38
14,	28	34	38
15,	34	40	45
16,	35	42	47
17,	35	42	41
18,	33	34	43
19,	32	42	42

Married,

At New Egypt, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16th, by the Rev. Geo. C. Bush, Mr. CHAS. W. CLAYPOOL, to Miss MARIA B. HORNER, all of the above place.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. JACOB J. CARRIGAN, to Miss CAROLINE M. BAKEOVEN.

On the 18th inst. Mr. THOMAS SERVICE, of Bucks county, to Miss ALICE CHALONER, of this city.

At Centreville, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Silas M. Andrews, Dr. CHARLES MATHEWS, of Buckingham, Bucks county, to MAIRA LOUISA, daughter of Casper Yeager, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 24th of December last, by the Rev. O. Douglass, Mr. NATHANIEL H. POLLOCK, to Miss ELIZABETH E. HOFFNER, daughter of the late Geo. Hoffner, all of Moyamensing.

On the 2d ultimo, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. S. ROATCH, to Miss EMMA BIRCH, formerly of Somers' Point, N. J.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. SAML. A. BAVIS, to Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, both of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. T. Stock, GEORGE W. GORDON, to ANN E. BARTLEY, both of New Castle.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Nazareth, Mr. ANDERSON, to Miss SARAH WATERFORD, all of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. B. Dales, Mr. JAS. MOONEY, to Miss MARGARET RODGERS.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. E. Rondthaler, Doctor WM. R. BLAKESLEE, of Susquehanna county, Pa. to Miss MARY MALVINA, daughter of John J. Joyce, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 13th instant, by the same, Mr. WELLINGTON McCLATCHEY, of Moyamensing, to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of George Ritter, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 13th of Dec. last, by the Rev. A. Atwood, EDWARD S. HOYER, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH WALTER, of Delaware.

On the 6th ult. by the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Mr. WM. KNIGHT, of Germantown, to Miss ELIZABETH H. COLLINS, of Philadelphia.

In Hardwick, Warren county, N. J. on the 22d ult. by Elder Wm. Bradley, Mr. JAMES H. BEST, of Johnsonburg, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH SHAMPSON, of Independence, both of Warren county, N. J.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. WM. ROBINSON, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ELIZABETH A. LEWIS, of Spring Garden.

On the 8th inst. by Israel S. Elliott, Esq. of Bristol Township, JOSEPH FELTON, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, to Miss HESTHER G. daughter of I. Buzby, Esq. of the same place.

Died,

On the 20th inst. MARY MALLON, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. JANE SHIPMAN, aged 75.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. SARAH McCALMONT, aged 50.

On the 20th inst. THOMAS McNABB, aged 19 years.

On the 20th inst. SUSAN A. GREEN, aged 6 months.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. MARY CURREN, aged 30.

On the 19th inst. JOSEPH GALES, son of the late Thos. Nesbit, Printer, aged 14 years.

On the 17th inst. WALTER, son of John Heugh, aged 5 years.

On the 12th Nov. last, at New Orleans Hospital, Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, aged 35 years, of Pa.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. SUSAN M. WALTON, of Wilmington, Del.

In Baltimore, on the 13th inst. REBECCA KNAPP, aged 89 years, a native of Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. ANN BROWN, aged 65 years.

On the 19th inst. ANNE MARIE, child of John J. and Aeliaah W. Taylor, aged 5 months and 3 weeks.

On the 20th inst. ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of Chas. and Ellen B. Kingsmore, aged 7 months.

On the 18th inst. Mr. JEDIAH EWELL, aged 40 years.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. JULIE GAUTIER, aged 29.

On the 18th inst. ADELAIDE, daughter of Wm. and Catharine Edwards, aged 20 months.

On the 17th instant, CAROLINE, daughter of Gottlieb Brown, aged 11 years.

On the 18th inst. EMELIE LAURETTA, daughter of Dr. Wilson and Rachel L. Jewell, aged 4 years and 3 mos.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY CAMPBELL, aged 56 years, of Wilmington, Del.

On the 18th inst. Mr. JOHN HANSON, aged 45 years.

On the 17th inst. MARIA ANNA, daughter of Bennet E. and Susannah Fernold, aged 10 months.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. CHRISTINA BLUME, aged 80.

On the 17th inst. ELLEN, wife of Bernard O'Connor.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. MARY BROMBLEY, aged 69.

On the 17th inst. ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Daniel R. and Ann Erdmann, aged 10 years.

On the 16th inst. ELIZA EGEE, daughter of the Rev. J. J. and Elizabeth Baker, aged 3 years.

On the 15th inst. SARAH K. relict of Lewis D. Carpenter, Esq. aged 71 years.

On the 17th inst. JOHN H. TAYLOR, aged 2 years, 5 months and 17 days.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. HESTER C. BOND, aged 77.

On the 16th inst. SARAH J. BEATTY.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. SARAH, wife of Chas. Hugg, aged 33 years.

On the 17th inst. LOUISA KALE, aged 31 years.

On the 18th inst. GEORGE W. McCORD, Printer, aged 37 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. MARIA, wife of John Baxter, aged 29 years.

On the 15th inst. ANNE LYDIA, daughter of Sopher C. and Rebecca Howell, aged 3 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.
No. 24 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, February 26, 1848.

PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. bank notes	20 dis
Girard do.	par
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	1 dis
Carlisle	1 dis
Lewistown	no sale
Brownsville	1 dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1½ dis
Erie	2 dis
Susquehanna county	20 dis
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bank	—
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	1 dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
Middletown	½ dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	2 dis
NEW JERSEY	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	—
Newark, Newtown, Paterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabeth- [illegible]	[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	2 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	5 dis
VIRGINIA	
Bk of Va & branch's	1a1½ dis
Far. Bk & branch's	do dis
Valley Bk & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk & branches	do dis
Wheeling	do dis
NORTH CAROLINA	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2½ dis
SOUTH CAROLINA	
So. West R. R.	1½ dis
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small notes	2½ dis
GEORGIA	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bk of Mill.	1½ dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	1½ dis
Ruckersville Bk Co.	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2½ dis
ALABAMA	
Bank of Mobile	2½ dis
Country banks	5 dis
MISSISSIPPI	
All banks	unc
LOUISIANA	
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH ME. [illegible]

MADISON'S EXPOSITION OF THE AWFUL AND TERRIFYING CEREMONIES OF THE ODD FELLOWS. [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS. [illegible]

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS JUST PUBLISHED [illegible]

THE PATENT BLOCK-SPRING TRUSS. [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST [illegible]

EVERETT ON ENGLISH VERSIFICATION.—A System of English Versification, containing rules for the structure of the different kinds of verse; illustrated by numerous examples from the best Poets. By Erastus Everett, A. M., 12mo. 75 cents.

This new contribution to critical and poetical literature, it is thought will supply an important desideratum. It is a matter of surprise to the foreign student who attempts the study of English poetry, and the structure of its verse, to find that we have no work on which he can rely as authority on the subject. In the other modern languages the most learned philologers have treated of the subject of versification in all its parts. In English alone, in a language which possesses a body of poetical literature more extensive, as well as more valuable than any other modern language, not excepting the Italian, the student has no rules to guide him, but a few meagre and incorrect outlines appended to elementary text books.

"The ignorance prevailing on this subject, even among men of considerable pretensions to critical acumen, is really astonishing. Men, whose critical works entitle them, on many accounts, to respect, betray such an ignorance of the first principles of our verse, as destroys all confidence in the value of their opinions on the merits of poetical writings, in all cases in which these merits depend upon metrical structure.

All rules for the structure of English verse must be drawn from the standard Poets, not to be laid down *a priori*, as the *dicta* of the critic. Mr. Everett having deducted his rules from the usage of the great poets, his readers have the best reason for being confident of their correctness. Examples have been drawn from the writers of the latter part of the seventeenth, the whole of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the present century. Among the examples quoted, will be found many of the choicest morsels in our language, and besides being apt illustrations of the rules which they exemplify, they possess an intrinsic merit that will bespeak for them the careful attention of the student.

The students of advanced classes in colleges and high schools, such persons as are led by their inclinations to spend their leisure hours in the reading of the English poets or in wooing the Muse, the man of letters, and those who wish to form true opinions of the merits of poetical productions, may receive from this treatise valuable assistance.

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A SERIES of REVOLUTIONARY SKETCHES
BY AN OCTOGENARIAN,

Edited by one of our most celebrated authors, whose skill in depicting the remarkable incidents of "the times that tried men's souls" is well known by every one. The incidents of these sketches are all based upon the occurrences of real life, and while depicting the trials and troubles of those dangerous times with the exuberant fancy of Cooper and Lever, he has still adhered strictly to the fidelity and vigor of Gibbon and Hume. These Sketches alone are worth double the price of the Magazine, and are peculiar to its pages alone.

The Publisher is pleased to announce that, owing to the extraordinary favor with which his Magazine has been received by an appreciative public, he has resolved to extend his arrangements with the *best American Authors*, and has accordingly contracted with one of our most *popular Novelists* for a series of Sketches illustrative of Life in the Metropolis, entitled

"*FAMILIAR PLACES AND FAMILIAR FACES ABOUT GOTHAM.*"

This feature must prove exceedingly attractive, especially to country readers, whose facilities for studying City Life and Manners are somewhat limited. Each sketch will be "a plain unvarnished tale," in which he will "nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice," but endeavor to portray with fidelity the various phases of a Life in Town.

Since the issue of the January number, the Publisher has received proposals from a well known English author, whose opportunities for observation in the most distinguished Society in London and vicinity are unsurpassed by any of his trans-Atlantic cotemporaries, and has concluded an arrangement with him, by which the pages of Holden's Dollar Magazine will be monthly enriched by a full detail of all the remarkable events of the month, as occurring in England. His statements may be strictly relied upon for accuracy, and many new and startling topics of correspondence will be commented upon as they deserve.

"——, Jan.—, 1848.—*Dear Sir*: I am, as you had supposed, in possession of material furnished me at different times by various celebrated Border characters, all of which contain more of "matter of fact," than fancy, and which, without drawing on the imagination for adventures, contains interest enough to warrant publication at any time. There is enough of romance in the hardy life of the bold pioneer of the West, to throw in the shade the fictions of chivalric ages, and I am happy to accede to your proposal, and give to you my sketches entitled "Border Bullets, or Reports from the Rifle of an old Frontier Man." I shall forward you the first part as soon as I am able to make a thorough revision of the whole."

It will be seen by the above extract from a private letter to the publisher, that arrangements have been made with another of our distinguished Western authors to give to the world his sketches of backwoods life, and as one great characteristic of their merit will be their foundation upon *real facts never* before given to the world, their publicity must meet with the warm approval of every American. They will be commenced in the March number if received in time; if not, in the number for April.

Being fortunate enough to secure the services of one of the most eminent critics, the department of REVIEWS will be made a feature seldom seen in any Periodical IN THE WORLD. Books will be impartially reviewed at length, if deserving of particular attention, and those desiring a record of the doings of the Literary world would do well to examine this department. Casting aside the old plan of depending solely on NAMES for success, the Publisher of Holden's Dollar Magazine has adopted the system of the Spectator of Johnson's and Addison's time, and Blackwood and our own Quarterlies of the present day, and though confessing himself indebted to some of our first authors for their contributions to each number, he has given every article to the world *anonymously*. The Spectator owed much of its success to the mystery in which its essays were shrouded, and could the world but know whence emanated some of the scorching articles furnished us by Blackwood within the past few months, New York would probably be the scene of another *Literary War*. The proprietor is confident that this plan must eventually be the plan for Periodical Literature, and he only asks from the lovers of

GOOD READING

an inspection of his Magazine.

In the course of the volume, articles will also be given from the pens of nearly all the following European Authors, viz: Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert Abbott A'Becket, Goodwin Barmby, William Howitt, S. C. Hall, W. M. Thackery, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, William Carleton, Thos. Miller, J. R. Planche, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Alfred Tennyson, Ebenezer Elliott, Chas. Mackay, together with occasional articles from Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau, and many others our present space will not allow us to specify.

Translations of some of the minor tales of Eugene [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEAP AND GOOD WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. [illegible]

HARDWARE. [illegible]

TYPE FOR SALE.

ONE LARGE FOUNT OF BOURGEOIS TYPE, in good condition. Apply to the Proprietors of this paper.

J. D. WHETHAM, ROPE MAKER AND SHIP CHANDLER, [illegible]

MORE PROOFS.

"THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME!"

EVERY MAIL BRINGS TIDINGS OF THEIR SUCCESS. From the East to the remotest West—from Canada on the North and Mexico and West Indies on the South—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as *WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS*, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adequate to all constitutions—to every form of disease, and to all climates,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

are above every other medicine fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed—at sea or on land, at home or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

Lockport, Nov. 1st, 1847.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir:—For the last six years I have had the agency for the sale of your "Indian Vegetable Pills" at this place, and have sold annually large quantities by the dozen, and at retail. They have in every instance given entire satisfaction; many families in this section keep them on hand and consider them invaluable as a family medicine. There is no medicine sold here that can be so universally recommended as Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Very truly yours,
O. C. WRIGHT.

The following is from one of the most respectable firms in the city of Buffalo:

Buffalo, Oct. 27, 1847.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure we inform you of the success of your celebrated Indian Vegetable Pills, in the city of Buffalo and vicinity.

In cases of heavy colds, and in Fevers (as well as in other cases,) the Pills have worked wonders.—Whenever we have sold them to families, there has not been an instance where they have not adopted them as their regular Family Medicine, in preference to all others. In haste, very truly yours,
WATTLES & HAMLIN,
198 Main Street, Buffalo.

The following quaint sort of an epistle tells its own story in more respects than one:

Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1847.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—While residing in Lockport, Niagara County, New York, some years since, I was advised by your agent, Mr. O. C. Wright, to try a box of your wonderful Indian Vegetable Pills, since which time I have used them in my family with great success, for FEVER and AGUE, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, and Sun Headache, arising from a bilious state of the stomach. It is now one year since I became your agent in this place, and if it is your wish I can forward you certificates from our most respectable citizens of the value of your Pills as a regular family medicine.
Respectfully yours, &c., N. CARR, Jr.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Farming Tools, Grocery and Glassware, Mammoth cheap store, Aurora, New York.

(From Pendleton, Niagara County, New York.)

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—I have been agent for the sale of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills, for the last five years, and I have yet to hear of the first complaint from their use. On the contrary, they are universally spoken of as a most valuable family medicine; and, from a personal use of them, I know them to be good, and cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours, &c.,
GEORGE KELSEY.

Here is another of the same sort, only a little shorter:—

Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1847.

I do hereby certify that I have sold Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for the last year, and that IN EVERY instance they have given entire satisfaction to the purchaser. Respectfully,
FRANCIS O. PRATT.

Extract of a letter, from Clarence, Erie County, New York, Oct. 22, 1847.

* * "As a medicine for the ordinary complaints of life, and for regulating the system, I believe Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to be unequalled by any other medicine. Whenever a trial has been made of them, the result has invariably been successful. I have known them to be used, in Colds, Chills, Night Sweats, Disordered Stomach, &c., with signal benefit, and cheerfully recommend them to all as a most valuable medicine. J. B. BAILEY.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1847.

* * "I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family during the last two years for various complaints, such as heavy colds, fevers, headache, summer complaint, and also with success in toothache. In all the above cases *WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* fully sustained their recommendations, and are a medicine which I would not willingly exchange for any other with which I have any acquaintance. Yours, J. B. CAMPBELL.

STILL THEY COME! Here is another of the same sort. Testimony so unanimous and so universal was never before given in favor of any thing or any man that ever existed:

Williamsville, Erie County, New York, October 21, 1847.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure we bear testimony to the virtue and efficacy of your celebrated *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS*. As a medicine for cleansing and regulating the system, we consider them unrivalled in this section of the country. They are now all the go in this vicinity. We sell more of them than all other preparations combined. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
E. & H. HERR.

From Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are, in our estimation, a good article, the best in use, and always give the best of satisfaction to the many persons that use them in this vicinity. We have as yet got to hear of the first complaint against them. We sell more of them than any other kind, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public."
"Very respectfully, &c.,
"HARRISON & TOMLINSON."

MORE OF THEM!

Batavia, Genesee County, New York, November 5, 1847.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—Having used your Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for the last year, I would cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and efficient medicine for the bilious and dyspeptic complaints, and for all cases of general debility.
Yours, truly, L. F. FENTON.

From Eagle Harbor, Orleans Co., N. Y.

* * * "Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are all the go with us. No medicine ever sold by us has given such general satisfaction; and we are convinced that a trial of them is only necessary to satisfy the most incredulous of their value.
"WALTERS & DELANO."

Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., November 5, 1847.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—I have used your Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for the last five or six years, for various complaints, [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL DEBILITY. [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS! [illegible] WILLIAM WRIGHT [illegible] New York, and 198 Tremont street, Boston. [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

MY OWN FIRESIDE.

Let others seek for empty joys
At ball or concert, rout or play;
While, far from fashion's idle noise,
The gilded dames and trappings get,
I while the winter eves away.

I wish local and time be gone,
And sacred hour I'd ne'er could envy
From these—my own fireside.

My own fireside! Those simple words
Can lull the coarsest clowning mood,
Awaken feeling's neglected chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes.
What is there my wild heart can prize
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Home of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own fireside?

A gentle form is near me now;
A small white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal mine!
A babe, whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide:
Where may love seek a fitter shrine
Than thine—my own fireside?

What care I for the smiles you cast
Of weak wishers, that ravage-earth,
It doth but fill me prize the more
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth:
To thoughts of quiet bliss given birth!
Then let the cheerful tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads my own fireside.

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife, and care,
Though thunder-clouds the sky deform,
There fury cannot reach me there.
There all is cheerful, calm, and free;
Words, malice, envy, strife, or pride,
Hath never made its hated be,
By time—my own fireside.

The prescents are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's smallness lose their sting,
Where even grief is half subdued,
And Peace, the lustrous, loves to brood
Then let the pampered fool deride
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own fireside.

Haven of calm, hoarded of desires!
Fair scene of home's ennobled joys!
To thee my broadest spoils does
When fortune frowns or when she smiles
Those is the bliss that never sleeps.
The oasis whose fresh lure doth not fade
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own fireside?

Oh may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That fill me, through the toil of time
That even guide my wandering feet
To thy blest haven—my home!
Whatever my future years may be!
Let me or grief or joy be known,
Be still an Eden bright to me.
My own—my own fireside.

Selected Articles.

THE ELK RUNNERS.

The following extraordinary relation is literally true. Major John Dougherty, the "Kentuckian" mentioned, is still living in Clay county, Missouri, which latter was recently recorded in the Legislature, besides having filled the important post of Indian Agent. He was famous in his youth, before the days of steam and mountain men, as a hunter of extraordinary skill and endurance. We should like, of all things, to hear his own statement of an adventure, which is, certainly, among the most marvellous ever heard of in the annals of action—if, indeed, anything can startling to compose with it.

In the year 1836, the Missouri Fur Company had a post just below Council Bluff, named Fort Lisa, after the gentleman who established it. There was much competition in the trade at that time, and it was a great point to select the very best men for hunters.

Mr. Lisa had with him a young Kentuckian named D——, a fine daring fellow, with a frame of iron, the speed of the ostrich, and the endurance of the camel. He was fortunate, moreover, in the possession of a half-breed called Mal Barré, who, notwithstanding his name, (mal here) was considered of hardly less merit than D——, and his two men, consequently, a keen rivalry existed. They had travelled on foot from the Blackland Hills to Fort Lisa, a distance of ninety or one hundred miles! Mal Barré also boasted some astonishing feats of "bottom," and both were exhausted at last during the time that we speak of, for the purpose of providing venison.

One evening in July, the weather extremely warm, the game high, and no water to be found near with meat, the two men were playing at cards, when their employer came up, expressed his dissatisfaction with their negligence, and ordered them to start the first thing in the morning on a hunt. Obedience was promised, of course, but the game continued, each contest growing more desperate, the spirit of each rising according their fortune in every thing, till finally, morning broke as the half-loosed declared himself to be ready. They got off sulkily on the spot, and the sun was well up when Mr. ——, the gentleman of the name, came across the—— in an opposite direction, it may be supposed,—and the delinquents fully aroused, and a little alarmed, laid down their cards and started for Papillon Creek, on the edge of the prairie, about five miles off. They then discovered a gang of elk, when the Kentuckian suggested a plan of approach, which would enable them to get a good shot. The half-breed, recalling at an companion's triumph the night previous, observed, very calmly,—

"I have elk with my gun, but wait my knife."

The plan to the other was avowed in an instant, rapidly interpreting the taunt as a challenge to a trial of speed and bottom, and on his saying proudly, that what his companion could do, he could do also, both hung their guns on a tree, and approaching the herd as near as possible, they suddenly raised the Indian yell, which has a most penetrating effect upon the animals.

Off the cautious went across a low prairie, a few miles in width, imposing their pursuers to the last hand, but steadily the latter continued their pace, nevertheless. They reached the bluff—ascended—descended—one remove upon another—and still the stands, "never to say fail." Longer after longer and longer, and the cautious, the ones pasting like lizards, cooling their mouths in running on several rounds' stands. The hunting of the herd to their prime, but still unpausing, until, opposite the Elk Horn River, a distance of twenty miles, by mutual agreement they took to the water for the account of speed, got ahead of the elk, and actually swam—not crossing—and coming. Longer and longer, upon a new track, the closer continued, the animals by this time so exhausted by heat, thirst, and above all, fright—for the hunters had incessantly used forth their yells, in that so much a stream of water as to deprive the elk of the power that they scarcely extended their pursuers in speed the while, panting and exhausted, they succeeded in redoubled their efforts, until the elk, reaching a favorable point of observation of their lords, plunged desperately in, lay down and abandoned themselves, most of all else, to the gratification of their thirst. The frontier rifles, made so hand, fanned at other their prey, began the work of death—running not till they had butchered each his elk, dragged them from the water, and cut up and prepared the meat for transportation to the fort, whither they had to return the horses.

But how are cured? No! for victory or death was the mutual determination—and, as yet, neither had given way. Off darted now the indomitable half-breed, and off at their heels the wondering Kentuckian. Ridge and hollow, stream and timber, (no rolling now,) a desperate silence was left behind. The sun was nothing—blind, staggering, as they were—reached the fort—fought well and vanished, as from the chase, the "quarrel" of the half-breed was at last declared ruined and exhausted men, who had arrived together, but not by hunting, still side by side, a long time, before they were enabled, by signs and whispers, to tell they had run down nations elk, and yet couldn't each which was the best man!

That fact brought upon D——— an affection of the lungs, and that sickness has followed him ever since. He is still alive—a grand and unfortunate relique.

Mal Barré became very dissipated, and died in a short time.

Our statement tells us, that he has made an examination of the country forming the race track himself and they, without exaggeration, must have run seventy-five miles between the hours of 8, A. M., and 7, P. M.

CONFIDENCE WANTED.—"Why am I like Texas?" said an unlicensed Muse that, be a hundred times, was did not "speak up," as the saying is.

"I do not know," said the grown one.

"Because I'm a *lone Star*."

"Yaw," said the fellow, brightening up, "let her progress unrestrain."

COURTS AND LAWYERS.

BY HENRY CLAY.

[The following is an extract from a speech lately made at the Supreme Court:]

I happened, some years ago, in the performance of a public service, to be elected a member of, and accidentally attended both houses of Parliament, and the Courts in Westminster Hall. Sir, if in contemplating those great assemblies, and those learned tribunals, I had any thing to envy, upon a personal and mere with the company of the despatch of business.

I entered the Court-room, I remember, very early one morning. Their lordships, the Judges, were clothed with the gowns like your heroes, but that was the only analogy between your heroes and them, for they were, also, their flowing wigs, falling upon their shoulders. While there, there were no spanking eyes, no bewitching smiles, no female forms; the whole company, and I think, may it please your honors, it was not larger than the hall of this—contained only the Judges and officers of the Court, and a host of gentlemen of the legal profession. Upon the first seats the elder members of the bar, the sergeants at law; and upon the seats behind, the other members of the bar, all clothed in their gowns. Well, sir, the Lord Chancellor had pronounced the introductory—"God save the King," his lordship seated the oldest sergeant, "Have you any motions, gentlemen?" "Yes, please your lordship; I have a cause on which I wish to establish this point," assuming the seat. "Why," said his lordship, "I've heard something about that." "Yes, my lord," the sergeant, "I will rest to quote a few authorities." "It is of no use," said his lordship, turning to his counsel, "the point cannot be established," and the same observation was echoed along the line of Judges, and the case was dismissed in less time than it takes me to describe the incident.

Now, it is a matter of great wonder how, in such a country as England, with a wealthy population such as hers, justice should be administered as expeditiously. It can only be done by economizing the time of the Court, by not hearing unnecessary argument, and by avoiding prolonged and useless discussion. So, I leave there as a great utterance to be made for some of our brethren of the profession, especially those from Philadelphia. Nothing can be further from my purpose than to detract from the merit of a speech which a Philadelphia lawyer can make. I do not mean to say that these speeches are not always pertinent, eloquent, and full of learning; I only mean to say that they are not short. [Some merriment was here indulged in by the very crowded audience, the expression of which was quickly suppressed by the officers of the Court.]

I do not intend, sir, the slightest disrespect. I know many gentlemen among the bar, about some of the professions who are Philadelphians—as Dallas, a Lewis, an Ingersoll, and others. A Philadelphia lawyer is no "quarter lawyer;" he is a noble creature—he toils his four nine hours, and if a little urged he can repeat them. Now this delay takes place between the administration of justice, some times proceeds from the observance of forms prescribed by law—sometimes, though, I believe it is to be attributed to the Court—sometimes, and so much more frequently, I think, to the members of the bar. Sir, when I attended, as I did once or twice in the session, I sheltered by Bank, I was there impressed still more with the economy of the despatch of business.

I entered the Court-room, I remember, very early one morning. Their lordships, the Judges, were clothed with the gowns like your heroes, but that was the only analogy between your heroes and them, for they were, also, their flowing wigs, falling upon their shoulders. While there, there were no sparkling

NEW PROSPECTUS.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

TRULY A MAMMOTH SHEET.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, satisfied from the experience of the last two years that it is the "maelstrom destiny" of their paper, to take its stand at the very head of the weekly press, have resolved to make the Post more worthy than ever of its high position. They accordingly now have the pleasure of calling the attention of the public to the fact, that the POST has been

GREATLY ENLARGED.

This enlargement enables them to lay the equivalent of eight mouse columns of reading, before their subscribers weekly—being in the proportion of One-fourth to the old system of the paper.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPER.

The general character of the old paper—such as it has been under the supervision of the present Editor—shall be maintained.

It shall be neutral in Politics and Religion, at the same time that it shall not fear to speak above its breath.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Its Original Tales, Sketches, Essays, &c., shall be of the highest character. The limits of no article can be overclouded, from a foolish respect for its originality.

Its Selected Articles will be presented from first sources; and the readers of the POST may depend upon finding in its pages the best Tales, Sketches, &c., that appear either in the foreign or domestic magazines. Thus laying the wide English and American world under contribution.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Agricultural matter, of which *the Post has always given hereafter double the quantity of any other paper*, shall be composed of the best articles that can be found in the numerous periodicals devoted to the subject. Makers. Making the whole one Agricultural Department superior to what it could be made by the services of any single writer.

NEWS.

The News, both foreign and domestic, shall be full, and as far as possible, accurate—and be laid before the reader at the earliest possible moment.

MONEY MATTERS.

The Bank Note List is corrected weekly. A full and accurate account of the Markets, the Sales of Stocks, &c., are also weekly given.

ENGRAVINGS.

Engravings of various kinds, *for embellishment*, also shall not be forgotten. But the POST shall never be allowed to degenerate into a mere show bill, to be loaded at for a moment, and then tossed to the children to play with.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Our Original Contributors are the *AUTHORS OF AMERICA*. We always hold ourselves ready to purchase articles offered to us, at a price proportioned to their merits. But authors whose writings are of a sectional, party, or sectarian character, will oblige us by not trouble us with the trouble of sending them for examination. The Post is a family paper—*and no article not calculated to enter the family circle can be admitted into its columns.*

OUR TERMS.

The terms of the enlarged POST to single subscribers will remain the same, viz.: $2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.50, if not paid in advance. To $3.00 in advance, one copy will be sent 4 years.

REDUCED TERMS TO CLUBS.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but in strikingly think they cannot afford it, we have concluded to reduce our terms to clubs, as follows:

4 COPIES,	$5.00 PER ANNUM.
8 "	And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club; $10.00
15 "	And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club; $15.00
20 "	And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club; $20.00

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and ONE of either Graham's Magazine or Godey's Lady's Book for SIX DOLLARS.

FIVE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of either Graham's Magazine or Godey's Lady's Book for SEVEN DOLLARS.

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Ladies' Gazlandor for FIVE DOLLARS.

SIX COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Ladies' Garland for TEN DOLLARS.

TWO COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Forsaken, containing 232 pages of original letter press, and 8 of Saturday Evening Post, for FIVE DOLLARS.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The premium offer made in the last Prospectus of the old form, will be adhered to and continued. The offer is as follows:

The Post Office or any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the period between the 1st of January, 1847, and the 1st of November, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to each Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions have been paid.

The papers will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agents through whom they were originally sent, and to those who may order the papers or packages may be *directed*, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at one time—(When the same or different Clubs, at different times, as may be convenient. Letters must be directed from the country.) Address

CHARLES J. PETERSON, 98 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Editors copying the above, on a fair abstract of it, or who will give a notice of the new form and enlarged paper (we ask not that they shall be pointed), but be *natural*) in their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange. Such as are already entitled to an exchange for the current year, shall receive the thanks of the new form.

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent throughout the United States, and is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Saturday Evening Post, Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book. *Agents: E. M. Stonebraker, and W. Hamilton.*

Mr. DANIEL B. JAMES, 160 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for the Eastern and North Western States. *Agents: Daniel B. James, Jr. & Brother, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stone, John Neal, Jr., Richard Stone, and Robert Barnes.*

Mr. HENRY M. DEVEREUX, 160 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

THOMAS SICKELS is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE receives for us in Boston.

JAMES PEARCE, in New Jersey.

MR. JOHN CLARK, in Baltimore, receives subscribers and receipts for the Saturday Evening Post, Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book.

MORTIMER Y. WEBB, on the 4th floor New York Tribune Building, New York, is our Agent for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained of the following Agents: Depot of NEWSPAPERS, No. 3 North Second Street, Philadelphia. *JOSEPH M. SNOWDEN, Mobile, Alabama.*

CHARLES BOULMET, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. NOBLE, Lancaster, Pa.

W. M. WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK AGENCY, No. 1 Harrison street.

☞ Postmasters generally throughout the United States and Canada are authorized to act as Agents for the Saturday Evening Post. Postmasters will be supplied with the paper gratis, and receive a commission of twenty-five per cent. on all money remitted.

General News.

LAST VERSES.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following copy of verses found in the room of Mr. Adams, on the day preceding his fatal attack of illness, and delivered to the gentleman to whom they were addressed, which had been engendered by intimate friend:

Written by Mrs. O. L. Edmonds, of Maryland.

FROM SPIRIT'S ANSWER.

Thy mission's done, the poet's gone,
Your song of love was misplaced,
From Love's own Eagle rendered
But now, alas! a dove.

Alone the poet's numbers,
Alone the poet's lyre,
Or with the mortal slumbers
Its dying echoes die.

Dear departed! thou hast left me
In grief so utterly drear,
The gone must be remembered,
To spend the light of time
Remembered, ah! how sadly,
Until death unbinds your bond,
To empty with corresponding sadness
The cup of memory fond.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following is said to be a sure preventive of hydrophobia, and is recommended by French physicians. M. Cosse' Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, or common bleaching salt, in the pail of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently moisten with it the cloth and simple MARKS.

Also, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN INSKEEP & CO.,
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PORTRAIT OF MR. ADAMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "Mr. Huntley, the head of the reporters in Washington, who is an artist of much merit, has made a most faithful sketch of Mr. Adams, as he lies on his couch breathing his last breath, with a countenance peculiarly calmed placid. I have seen seen a more truthful and just portraiture of any one living, dying or dead, than this one, which Mr. Huntley has fortunately sketched at the time."

Original Essay.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

We have received a series of articles from an eminent lawyer of this city, upon the "Rights of Women." It is probable that there may be some points in which we do not entirely agree with the learned author; but as an authoritative exposition of the present laws in relation to woman-kind, we are pleased to lay them before our readers.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

NO. I.

When we cast our eyeing on the world we perceive that one-half of the human race enjoys power, authority and honor, and that it exercises an unbounded influence for good or for evil on the other, which is dependent upon it. We see, too, that not unfrequently this power is exercised in the most lawless manner. It is not confined to one nation or one race of men, but extends to all people and to all climates, and it has been exercised at all times, since the creation. I speak of the power which men assert and have exerted over women from the time of the creation to the present moment.

Not only by our laws but by our customs and habits, have our mothers, our wives and our daughters been deprived of their rights. Why is it that females labor in so badly paid? that women are confined in their occupations to those which yield the least profit? Why does custom render them invisible in "genteel society" and exclude her from the very places where she can be most benefited? Why is it that she is not allowed to enter any profession more lucrative than the clumsy hand of a man, and then she has more patience, and therefore is better qualified for such business, than a man, but is not permitted to enter the field of competition with man, and that the latter professes to "take out for the party, or that her delicacy forbids it. But she is permitted to enter into competition with him in those occupations where her labor is but poorly paid, and even here she is made to hold a second place. The emoluments are but trifling indeed.

On the subject of education, why is it that we are not taught the real business of life? This education is confined, even among the best of them, to the common branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, some smattering of music and painting, dancing, and a few similar accomplishments, which are refinements more for the benefit of others than of themselves. They are seldom brought up with the means of making themselves easily independent. They are trained like the vine along side of the sturdy oak, to lean upon it for support, and become an encumbrance to its massive trunk and for outspreading branches. Deprived of its support, they fall to the ground in consequence of a wretched, feeble and withered existence.

Thus educated what can be expected? That they shall take the lead in the affairs of men? Public affairs, which require much time with labor and study, are not, in the present state of society, entrusted to females. The mind is there, cultivate it, and it will manifest itself in a way which would grace the most favored sons of genius.

But my object is not to show generally that women are robbed of many rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled, but to call attention to a few things in particular. I intend, merely, in some future numbers, to point out, in some detail, the injustice, cruelty, barbarity, and absurdity of the laws relative to women, as it exists in England and most of the States of our Union, which have descended these statutes from the English law.

BRUTUS.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

In consequence of the sudden illness and death of Mr. ADAMS, neither House has had as many sessions as usual during the week.

On the 23rd a message was received in the Senate from the President, communicating the treaty executed from Mexico.

Mr. ALLEN submitted a resolution for consideration, calling upon the President for information whether any operations by the forces of Mexico had been suspended, by an armistice being agreed upon, and if so, to whom and upon what terms and authority.

Mr. CLAY also submitted a resolution for consideration, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the act of 1846 required an examination of claims for French spoliations before taking correspondence with the owners in time of hostilities.

Mr. ALLEN also submitted a resolution revoking the commission of Nicholas P. Trist, as commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Mexico.

Mr. CASS then submitted a resolution for consideration, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether the act of 1846 required an examination of claims for French spoliations before taking correspondence with the owners in time of hostilities.

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Poetry.

...G OF THE FIRE.

...ATHAN TAYLOR.

...hearth-stone, broad and bright,
...a lonely farm-house on a cheerful light
...calm of the Winter's night.

...footsore were the giants
...ched human hearts and round dozens
...ergale hair-seated in the flickering hues.

...ome toil to his logs were given,
...and was loosed on his happy brood,
...the thrush of the human his soul regained;

...d even a gentle memory came
...om the clear bright heart of the unwearying flame,
...ke the flickering thrill of a worshipped name.

...He kissed her on the mouth, spoke lovely
...And told her in tender words, the best
...At whispered under the roof-tree's breath;

...And o'er them a steady radiance came
...From the shining heart of the wakeful flame
...Like a love that burns through life the same.

...The maiden smiled through her joy-dimmed eyes,
...As he bid her listen to what was wise,
...Whom slumbrous light on the rosier lies.

...And a moment passed the laughing flame,
...And it listened awhile, and then there came
...A dreary hand from an overlying room.

...He summed a home by pure love time,
...Clasping their souls in a sunset rest.
...Like wreathed bind in their early nest.

...There slept, tumultuously, the blue to be,
...And heeded not longer the love it saw and
...In the sunshine shorn that climbed his knee.

...And the flame went on with its darkening song,
...And heeded and laughed to the end of it long,
...Who set us in exclusive and strong.

...Then broke and fell a disastrous hour
...To the cold, dead ashes it fed and loosed,
...And in no heart glowed the ember's power.

...And the flame died to the smoke stain,
...For the gloom of a sullen sweetness spread
...On the entire landscape without a shred.

...But, hurrying over its accustomed bed,
...The happy stream flowed unchanging,
...And again through the flowerbeds in glory shed;

...And over its course it seemed to be,
...Like a sign of wrath or a mysterious frown,
...The ugly wrack on its serene face.

...The way went on in its silent flow,
...Wrapped in the waving and wreathed glow of
...That blushed in yours of the Summer sky.

...The happy spirits learned the cheer
...Of laughing voice and unrestricted rhyme—
...A mere music for observers.

...ay fell a faster on glorious start,
...And the heart of the heart grew,
...the quiet homestead of the heart.

A True Story.

THE VOICE OF THE MUTE.

A Passage from Actual Life.

W. Gilmore Simms has an interesting article headed as above, in the last number of the Home Magazine, which is rather too genius for a newspaper to copy. The substance of it is as follows:—

A widow residing in one of the northern counties of South Carolina, had but children who were sons—a boy and a girl. "They were both nearly grown, at the period to which we entrust the attention of the reader. Though mutes, uneducated and simple, they were not dolts—it would seem, on a certain degree of natural intelligence. Their backing wholly these external aids by which society would have ignored it into activity, they were proved themselves wilful and unmanageable, as far as parental control was concerned. They were also harmless, however, offering no offence to those with whom they came in contact; and, though unruly and passionate at periods, were very fond of their exhibiting such dispositions as would have rendered them dangerous, or even troublesome to the neighborhood. They were thus tolerated, though without winning sympathy and, indeed, unattended in their somewhat erratic courses, were yet very far from possessing the favor, or even the pity, of those around them."

Both were wild and wandering in their habits, but the sister (who is represented to have been quite a graceful and pleasing character) was peculiarly so. She was literally a child of nature—the woods, wandering away, day and night, at all hours and seasons—foraging to have—fooling no fruit—and no complaint or remonstrance from any person, that it became necessary to exert the last a rude log dwelling in the thickest of the forest, where she was known to range, in order that she might, when she pleased, find a shelter and food from the inclement weather. How often or how infrequently she employed that refuge, is elsewhere to her mention, could only be conjectured. That she did use it was satisfactorily known. Thither she retired when the storm threatened, or the cold; and from thence she emerged when the weather moderated, not regarding the absence of the sun's shine, but going forth at dawn, at dusk, or in the starlight, as of she communed with other than the ordinary inhabitants of this earth.

With wild creatures she lived in a degree of social intercourse and kindly communion, such as it was utterly impossible that a being so constituted should ever have found or human society to be. Perhaps, where it was so morally supreme, that very purity would have been even present to enable her friends to caress and minister, such as her erratic habits would forever have kept in exercise. The hunters knew her shamefully looking with the deer which they pursued. They were keen, to the wit, or wandered beside the old bear, browsing, without apprehension, around her footsteps. The doe led her young fawn to the very spot where she most loved to linger, appearing to place it in the keeping of one who represented humanity only in its most friendly and affectionate aspects. The wild turkey led along the herb, on enhancement of her coming, and the partridge and the dove, acknowledging in her a nature not unlike their own, felt in her presence no necessity to use their wings. We exaggerate nothing in these statements. Such were the associations made on both sides by the mute girl. Such was the spell of a vision to invest each seeming extravagance. This testimony is greatly circumstanced by the hundreds around in our history. It was in these abodes—among this wild, simple race—in the closest association with the inferior vegetative nature—in the heart of the fox, the wild cat, and the deer—that the poor girl was known to have passed her days, when the reptile and the beast had passed, fell a victim to the carelessness or the hate of her own species. A band of hot-blood had penetrated her innermost haunts, and the wise discernment like was utterly extinct. The question naturally was, by whose hands had she perished? Who could have been guilty of a crime so dreadful in its creation, so entirely without malice, so harmless itself, so free from provocation—so calculated to the every feeling of sympathy and pity in the individuals and the general community?

Suppose, strange to say, after some wandering, settled upon the youth, her brother? There were certain facts and circumstances which would appear give a countenance to the terrible conjecture that it was by his hand that the deed was done. It appears that, for some days before her death, there had been a misunderstanding, amounting to some disagreement, between the two. In their rude simplicity, but passionate manner, they had quarrelled—as the very sentence in which the deed was done. She had given battle, and, without any known cause or provocation, he had struck her. It seem to raise his gun, only a little while after, to have fired it, and to have killed her. There exist other particulars which appeared to evidence, rendered the murder extremely probable.

He was accordingly arrested, confined and finally brought up for trial. But here a difficulty occurred—how was he to make his defence against the charge against him, especially as regards the "wild attack?" As no one could converse with him, his manner was required to endeavor to explain his conduct to the court. But no explanation—like to was accused of killing his sister, that he had required to kill her; and that he had done so to defend some of a fearful nature, that he be justifiably assisted upon. The result we guess entirely in Mr. Simms' favor.

It was only after considerable time and difficulty, that the mute could be made to comprehend the scope of the ideas which the court was trying to convey. Professor, at last, that the fat on the pan-pavel he removed from the body of the dead bear's usual media of intelligence. It was a curious study to the court to observe the intelligence of the mute, and the gradual dawning upon the quiet and steadfast face of the prisoner, of the nature of the contempt rise. From the first, there had been no sign of indifference on his part. He exhibited a large degree of curiosity and sagacity. He seemed have been able to read clearly, in the absence of sufficient intelligence to enable him a meaning of speakable being. He sense, his confinement, and the mere sense of danger, which he found himself, were all circumstances calculated to wake the way for more and stronger conclusions; and when the mother and brother were brought in, he was quickly hostile and vehemence. The details of such a scene are not to be recorded. They were given by our author and impossible to endeavor to detail the various steps of progression, or regression, which the unlearned mutes—the mid conclusions of rough and imperfect notion of the form, by which the mind of the prisoner was brought to the point of his quarrel with her on the morning of the fatal day. Enough that we can say that he was finally led to feel and followed her—that he was sorry for the deed—that he was sorry for his conclusions—her body—that he was sorry for his conclusions—her body—that he was sorry for his conclusions—her body